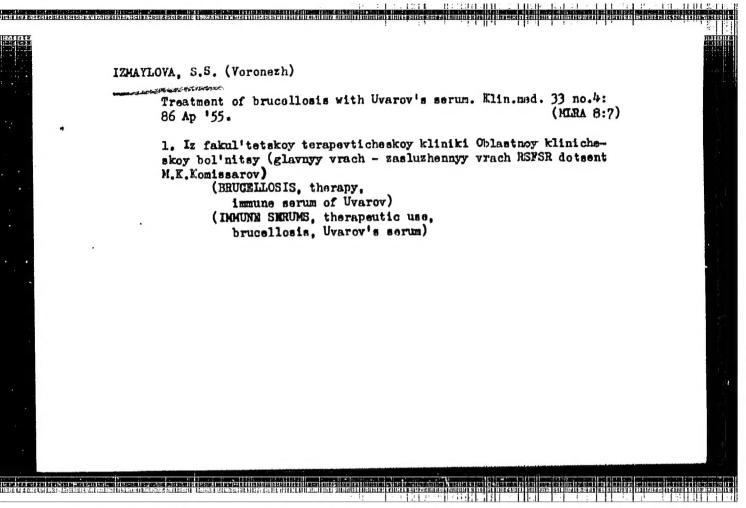
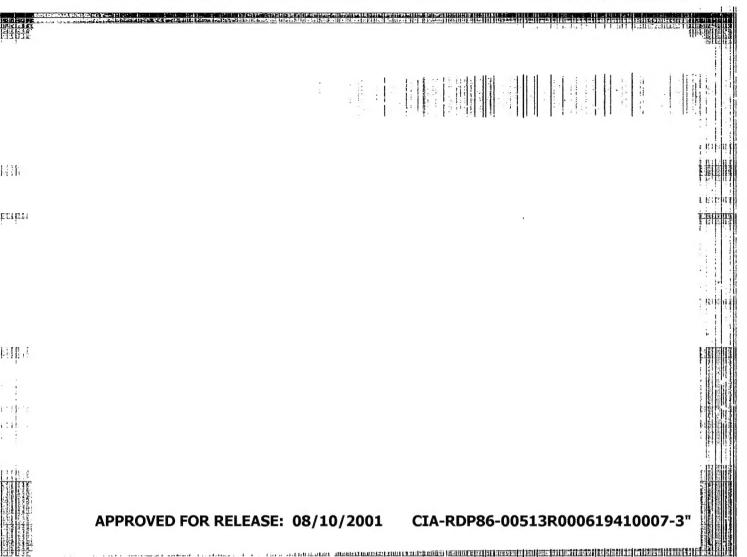


IZMAYLOVA, S. S. ... "Material on the Clinical Aspects and Treatment of Brucellosts." Voronezh State Medical Inst. Voronezh, 1955. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate of Medical Sciences.)

S0: Knizhnava letopis', No. 4, Moscow, 1956





20-114-3-39/60

· AUTHORS:

Segalova, Yo. Ye., Izmaylova, V. H., Rebinder, P. A., Member

of the AN USSR

TITLE:

Investigation of Supersaturation Kinetics in Connection With the Development of Crystallization Structures in the Solidification of Gypsum (Issledovaniye kinetiki peresyshcheniya v svyazi s razvitiyem kristallizatsionnykh struktur pri tver-

denii gipoa)

PERIODICAL:

Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1957, Vol 114, Nr 3, pp 594-597(USSR)

ABSTRACT:

In the dispersion systems, two types of structures can be formed: coagulation structures and crystallization structures. A mechanical destruction of the crystallization structure during the process of its formation is irreversible even if hydration still is far from being completed. In this context, the continuous hydration and the connected crystallization of the dihydrate do not lead to the formation of a crystallization structure. This can only be explained by the circumstance that in this case the favorable conditions for the formation of the crystallization contacts between the different microcrystals of the dihydrate gypsum are lacking. This, in turn,

Card 1/4

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000619410007-3"

20-114-3-39/50

Investigation of Supersaturation Kinetics in Connection With the Development of Crystallization Structures in the Solidification of Cypsum

is probably caused by the excessive amount of dihyrate accumulated in the suspension. The value of oversaturation and the kinetics of its change can be observed conductionatrically in the suspension of the semihydrate gypsum. In all or passions of the semihydrate gypsum, made of over 8 @ CaSO,/1 liter, the same maximum oversaturation is observed, corresponding to the GaSO, concentration of 8.0 g/1 in the liquid phase of suspension. This again corresponds to the value which conventionally is assumed as 'solubility' of the semihydrate. The maximum oversaturation remains constant as long as the and SO, into the solution supply velocity of the ions Ca compensates the loss velocity of the same ions as a result of the crystallization of the dihydrate. It can be seem from figure Nr 1, as contained in the paper under review, that the higher the concentration of the suspension the sooner the reduction in the oversaturation begins and the more quickly it is reduced. The decrease in the highest solidity of the crystallization structure of gypsum, as observed in the experiments conducted by the authors of the paper under review, can be explained by the reduction in the maximum level of the oversaturation, which is attained in the presence of the di-

Card 2/4

SUV-69-20-3-12 23 Structure Formation in the Hydration-Hardening of Plaster of Paris

> responding to a dispersion of 12,000 cm<sup>2</sup>/g. At higher degrees of dispersion the stability decreases. The spontaneous drop in the stability of the crystallization structure is the faster, the higher the water content in the suspension (Figure 7). Small additions of dihydrate accelerate the hardening process without decreasing the stability of the crystallization structure. With large additions, stability drops (Figure 8). The change in supersaturation in the suspension in the presence of dihydrate is shown in Figure 9. It is measured by the change in the specific electric conductivity. An analysis of the experimental results shows that the stability of plaster of Paris is due to a crystallization structure caused by crystallization contacts between the crystals. These form in the suspension, if supersaturation is present for a sufficiently long time. There are 11 graphs, 1 table, and 13 references, 8 of which are Soviet, 2 English, 1 German, 1 French, 1 Ita-

ASSOCIATION:

Moskovskiy universitet, Khimicheskiy, fakultet Kafedra kollo-

idnoy khimii (Moscow University, Dept. of Comistry, Chair of

Colloidal Chemistry) SUBMITTED:

April 18, 1958

1. Gypsum--Hardening 2. Gypsum---Crystal structure

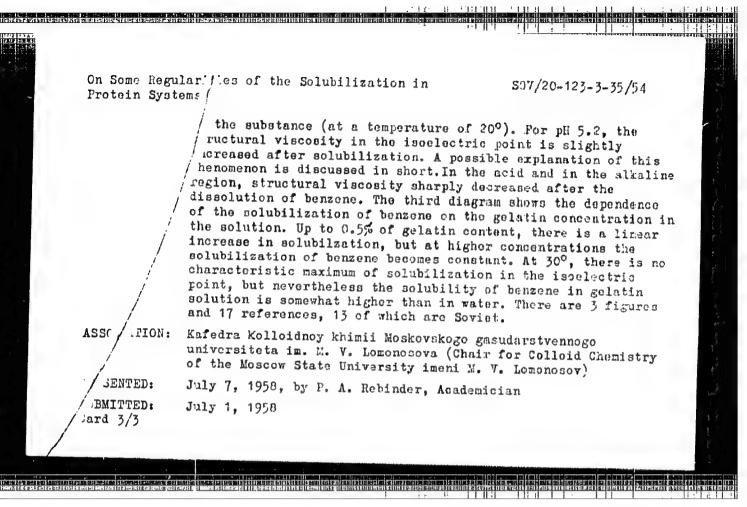
Card 2/2

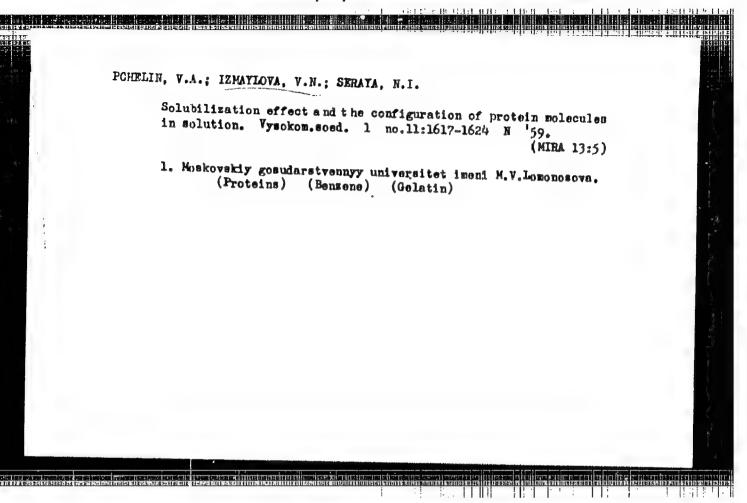
On Some Regularities of the Solubilization in Protein Systems

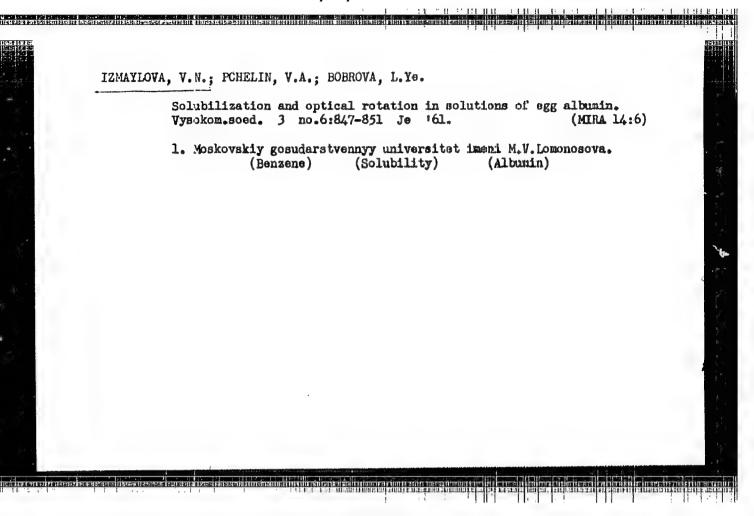
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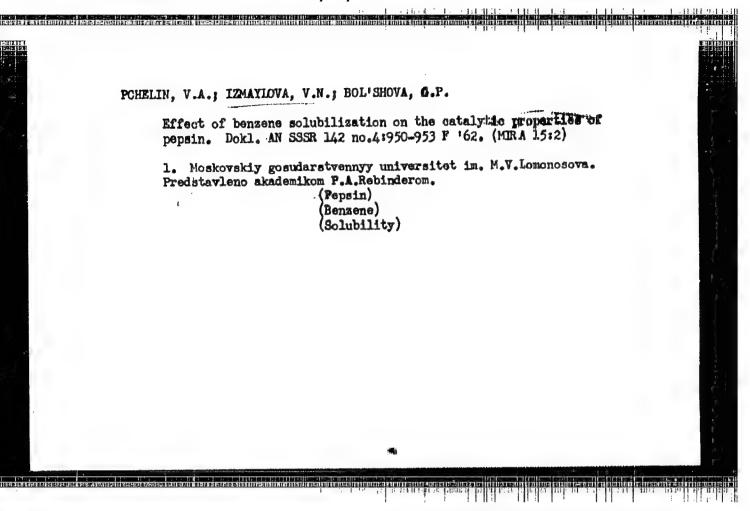
solution mainly depends on the pH value of the substance. Therefore, this quantity was investigated first of all. The pH value of the substance was varied by addition of HCl or HaOE within the interval from pH2 to pH 11. The isoelectric point of the dialyzed gelatin is pH 5.2. The measuring of the solubilization of benzene is discussed in short. After the corresponding calculations the dissolubility of benzene in gelatin solutions of various concentrations was found, and the results of these measurements at 200 are given in a table. For any investigated concentration, the highest dissolubility of benzene was observed at the isoelectric point. In the acid and in the alkaline region, solubility is noticeably lower than in the isoelectric point, but nevertheless it is higher than in pure water. The maximum can be explained by coagulation of the furcated chains of the gelatin chains in the isoelectric point. In connection with the above considerations, it was interesting to investigate the variation of the viscosity of gelatin solutions after the dissolution of benzene in them. This viscosity was measured by means of an clastoviscosimeter. A diagram gives the dependence of the structural viscosity 20 on the shear stress P for a 0.43% solution of gelatin at various pH

Card 2/3





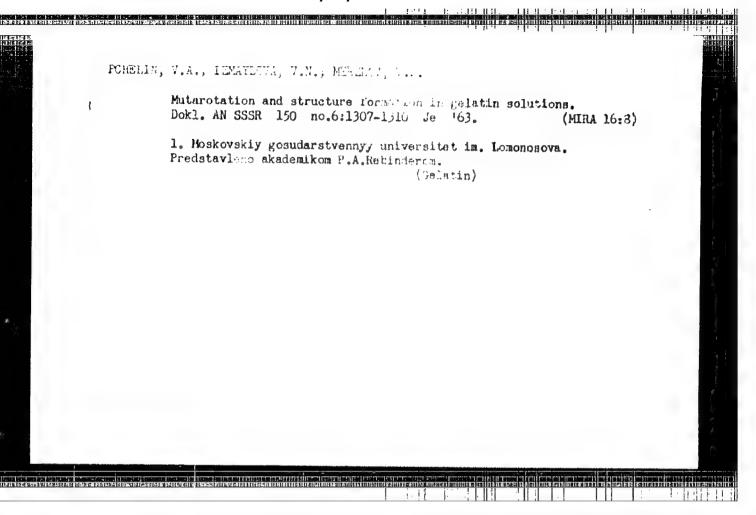




IZMAYLOVA, V.N.; PCHELIN, V.A.; MITYUKHINA, L.V.

Effect of solubilization on the denaturation of egg albumin. Dokl.
AN SSSR 149 no.4:1888-890 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:3)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V.Lomonosova.
Predstavlenc akademikom P.A.Rebinderom.
(Albumin) (Solution (Chemistry))

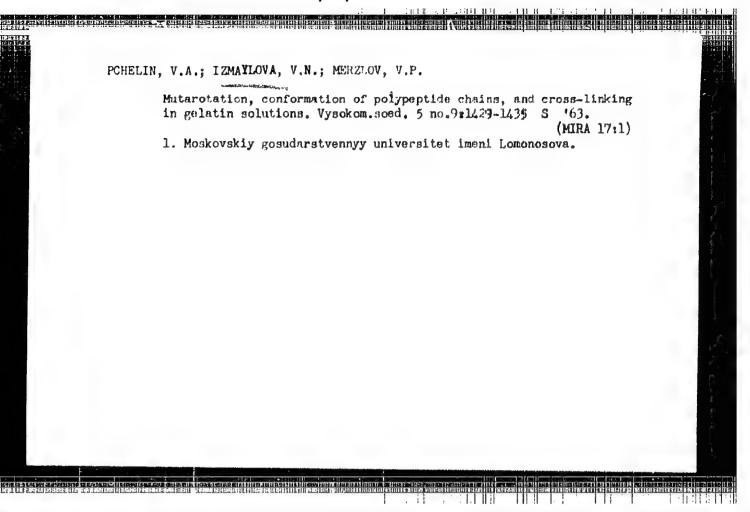


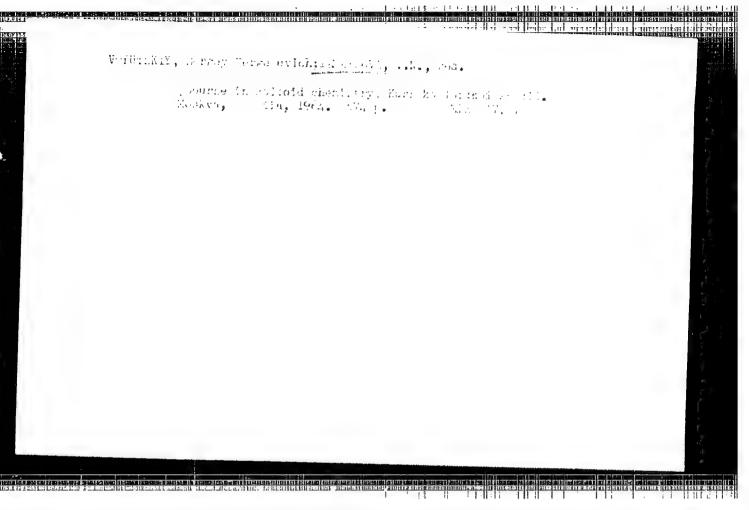
PCHELIN, V.A.; GRIGOR'YEVA, N.V.; IZMAYLOVA, V.N.

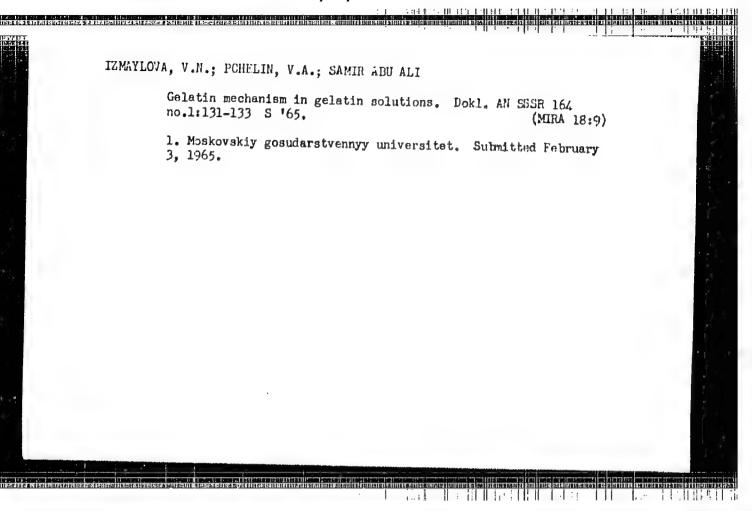
Effect of the fixation of polypeptide chains in two conformations.
Dokl. AN SSSR 151 no.1:134-135 Jl '63. (MIRA 16:9)

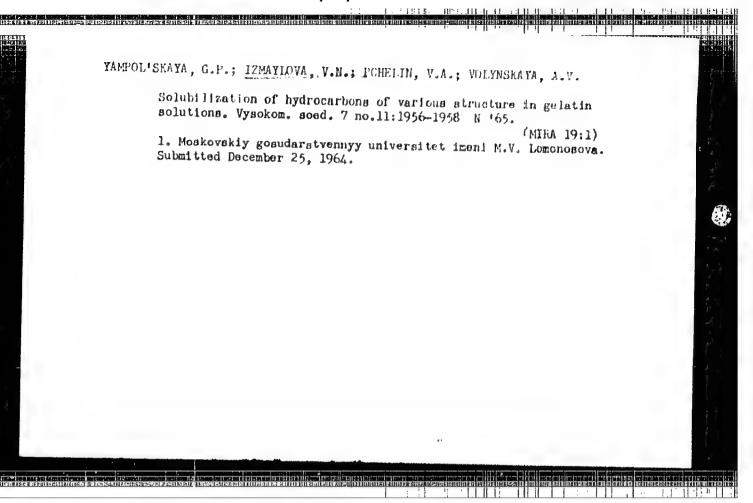
1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V.Lomonosova i
Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut mekhovoy promyshlennosti.
Fredstavleno akademikom P.A. Rebinderom.

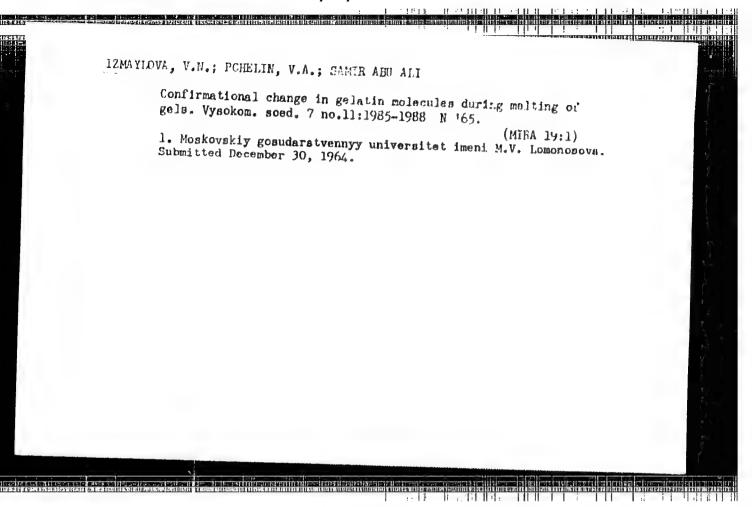
(Peptides) (Polymers)

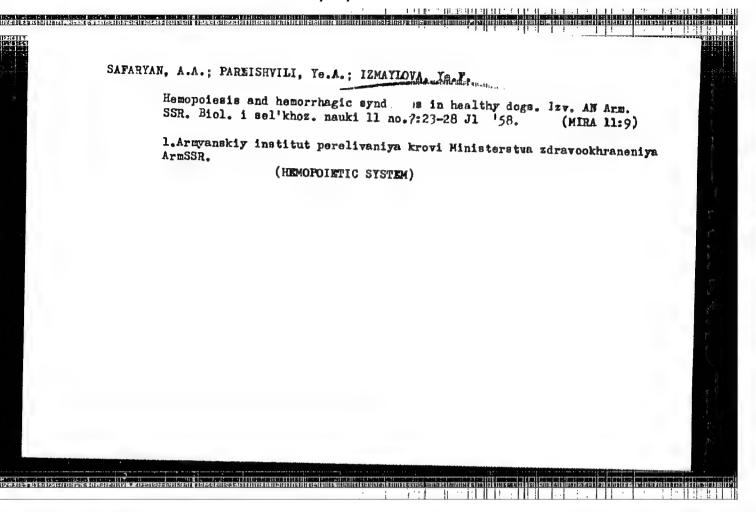


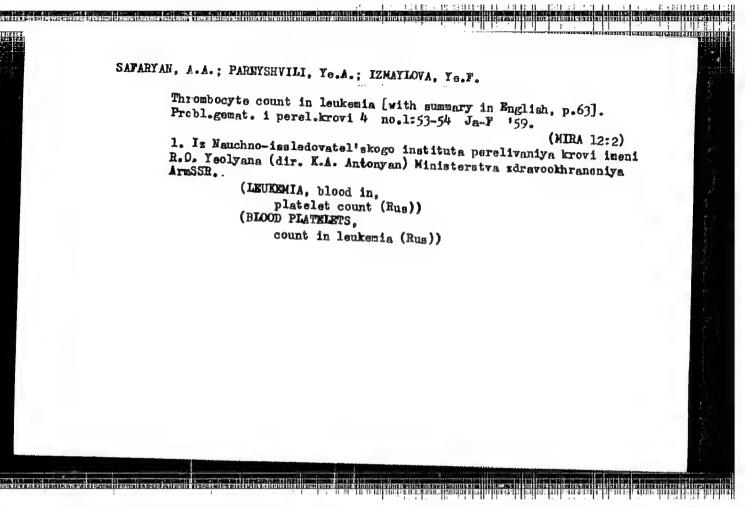


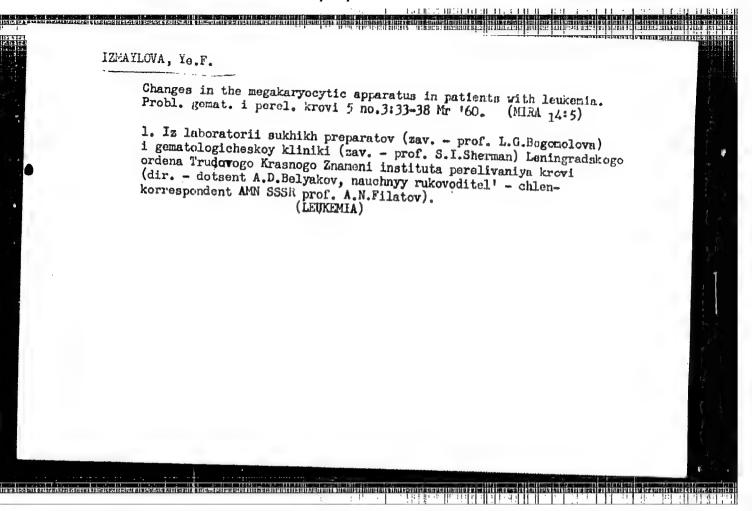


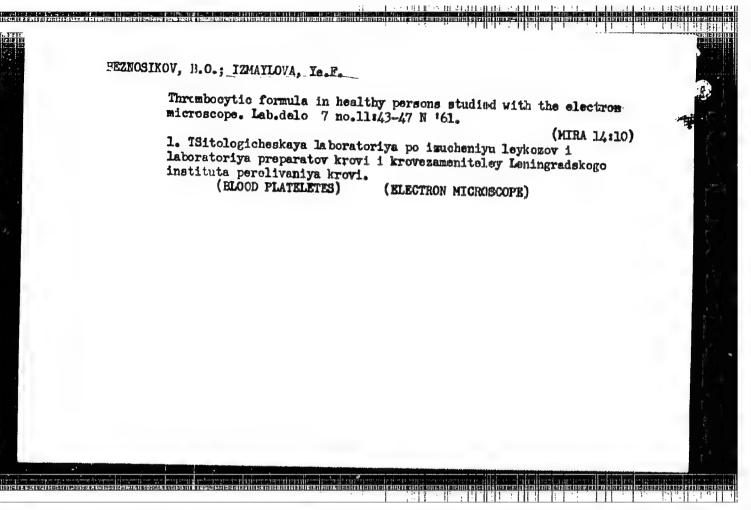












IZMAYLOVA, Ye.F.

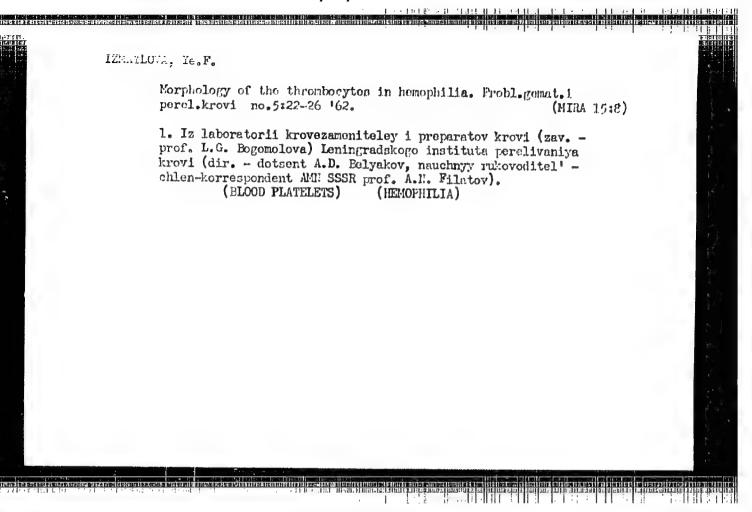
Thrombocytic resistance in hemophilia. Sov. med. 25 no.11:17-24
N '61.

(MINA 15:5)

BUTTER BET THE PROPERTY OF THE

1. Iz laboratorii preparatov krovi i krovezameniteley (zav. - prof. L.G.Bogomolova) Leningradskogo ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni nauchmo-issledovatel'skogo instituta perelivaniya krovi (dir. - dotsent A.D.Belyakov, nauchnyy rukovoditel' - ehlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. A.N.Filatov).

(HEMOPHILIA) (BLOOD PLATELETS)



IZMAYLOVA, Ye.F.; KOTOVSHCHIKOVA, M.A.

Method for studying some functions of the thronbecytes. Lab. delo 8 no.4:13-17 Ap '62. (MRA 15:5)

1. Laboratoriya krovezameniteley i preparatov krovi (mav. - prof. L.G.Bogomolova) i khirurgicheskaya klinika Leningradskogo instituta perelivaniya krovi (dir. - detsont A.D. Belyakov).

(BLOOD PLATELETS)

IZMAYLOVA, Ye.F.; KOTOVSHCHIKOVA, M.A.

Disorders of the first phase of blood coagulation in hemo-

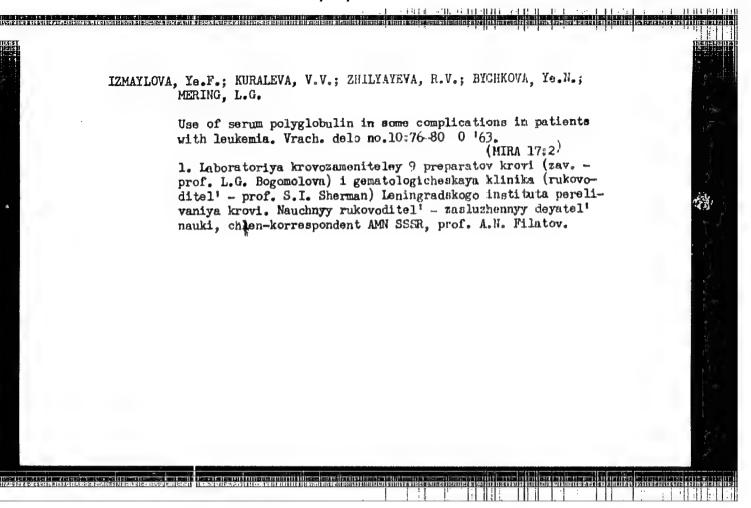
philia. Probl. gemat. i perel. krovi 8 no.6:14-18 Je:63 (MIRA 17:4)

l. Iz laboratorii krovezameniteley i preparatow krovi (zav. prof. L.G. Bogomolova) i khirurgicheskoy kliniki Lemingradskogo instituta perelivaniya krovi (dir. - do' nt A.D. Felyakov; nauchnyy rukovoditel: - chlen-korrespo dent AMN ISSR prof. A.N. Filatov).

IZMAYLOVA, Ye.F., kand. med. nauk (Leningrad, Nevskiy prosp. d. 160, kv.33)

Preparations with fibrinolytic action; review of Soviet and foreign literature. Vestn. khir. Grekov. 90 no.4: 117-125 Ap<sup>1</sup>63. (MIRA 17:2)

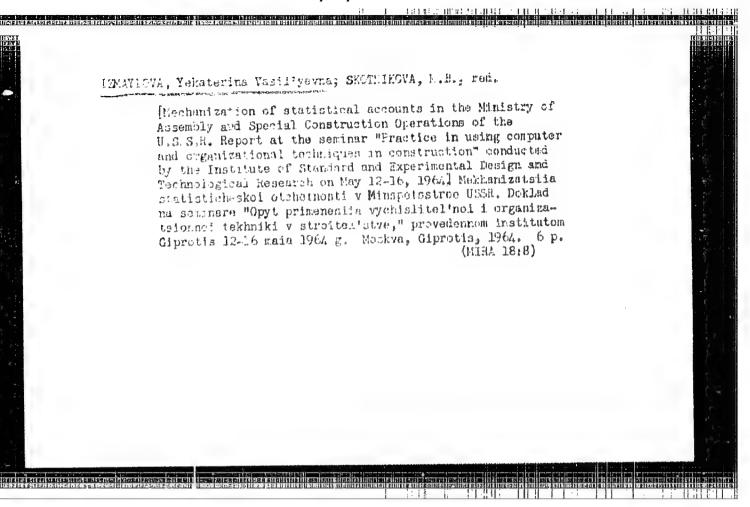
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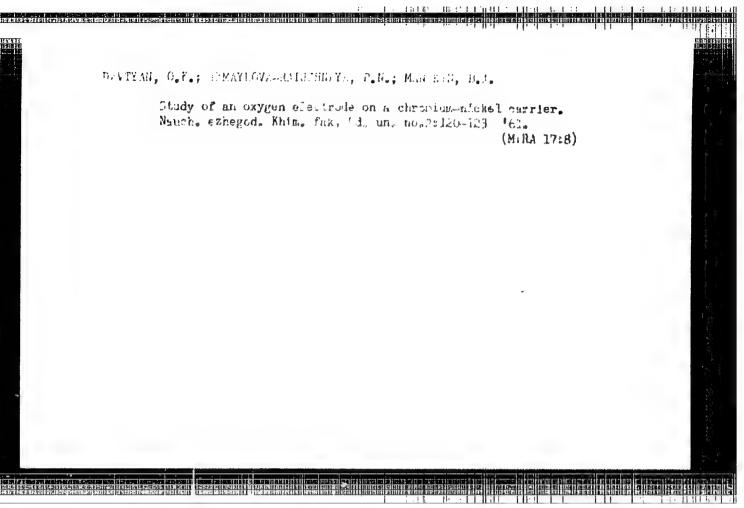


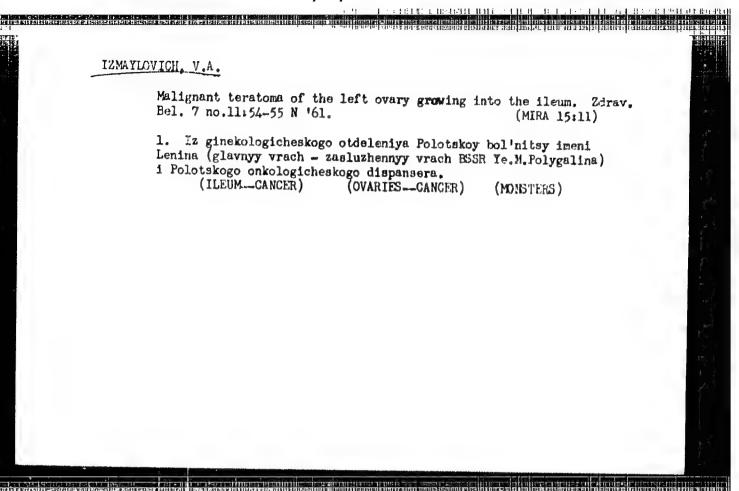
BOGOMOLOVA, L.G.; USHAKOV, S.N.; IZMAYLOVA, Ye.F. LAVRENT'YEVA, Ye.M.;
DEKSTER, B.G.; PETROVA, L.I.

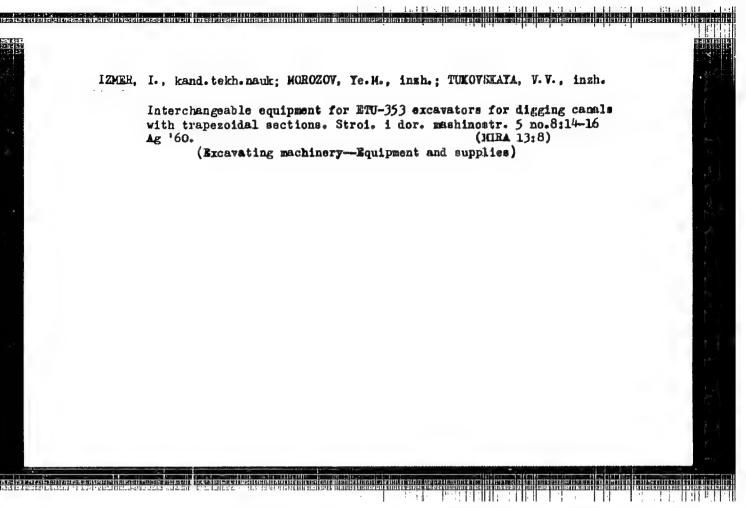
Effect of thixotropic gel of iodopolyvinyl alcohol on experimental atherosclerosis. Pat. fiziol. i eksp. terap. Ono.2:
8-12 Mr-Ap '65. (MIRA 18:5)

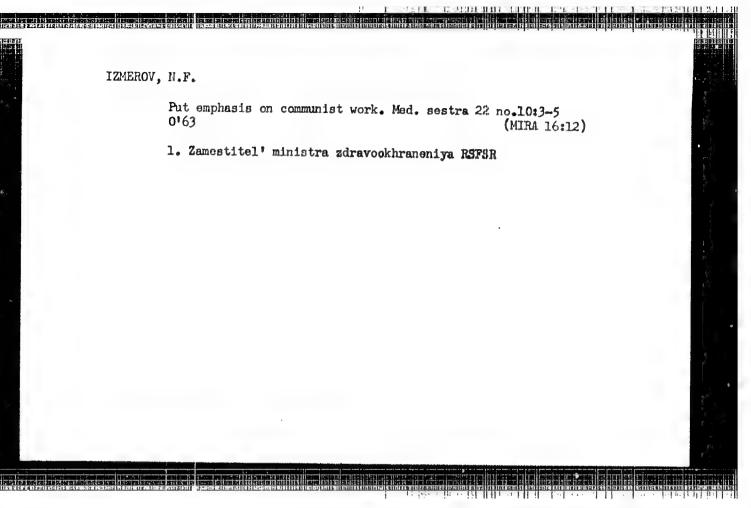
1. Leningradskiy institut perelivaniya krovi (dir. - dotsent A.D. Belyakov; nauchnyy rukovoditel' - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. A.N.Filatov) i Institut vysokomolekulyarnykh soyedineniy (dir. - chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR prof. M.M.Koton), Leningrad.

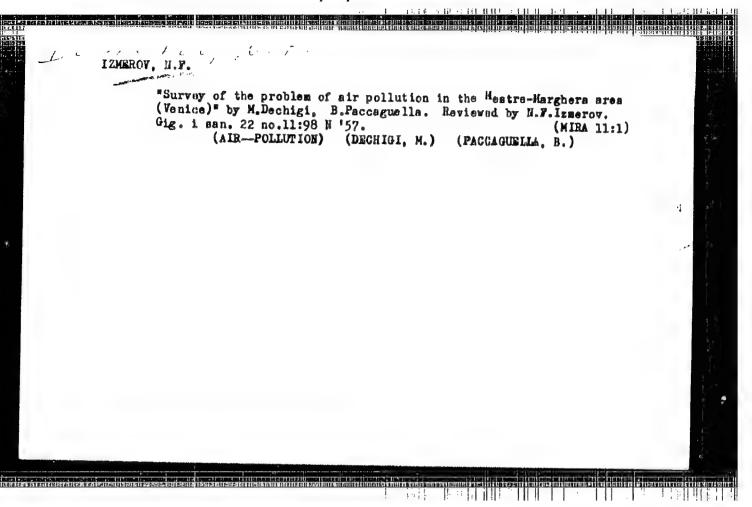


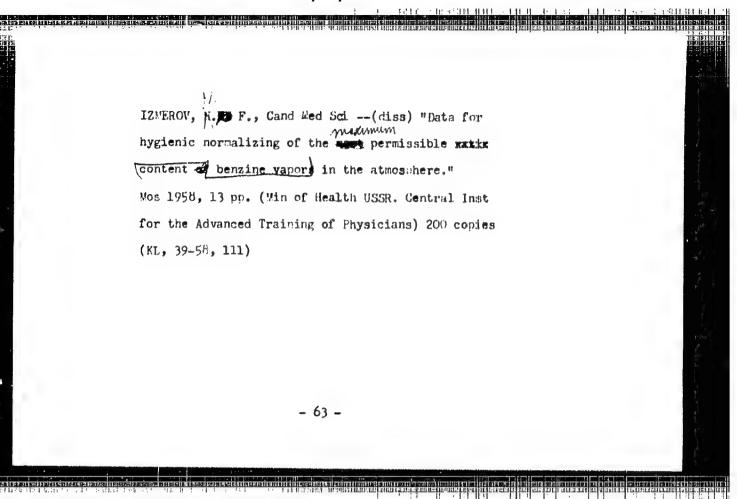


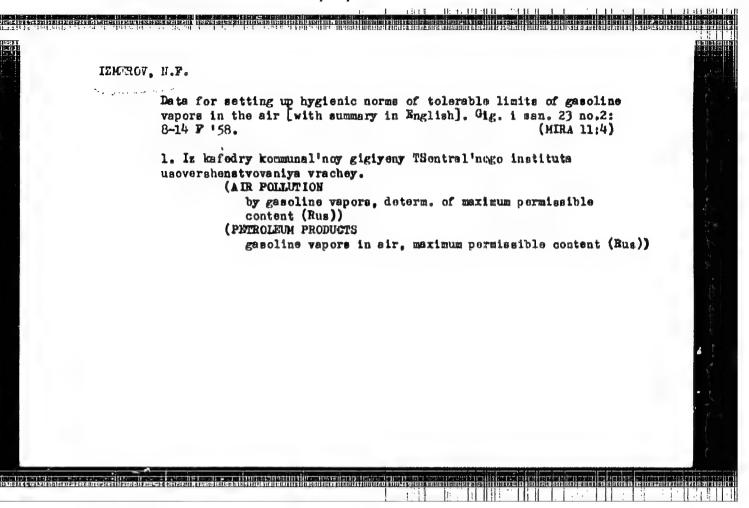


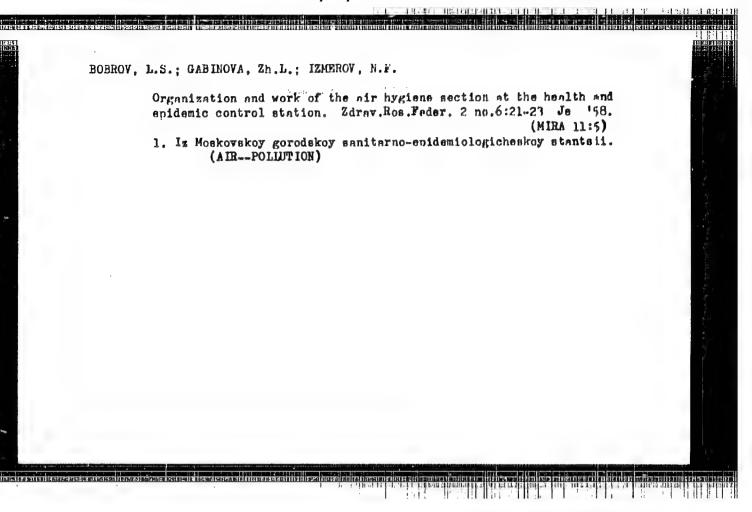


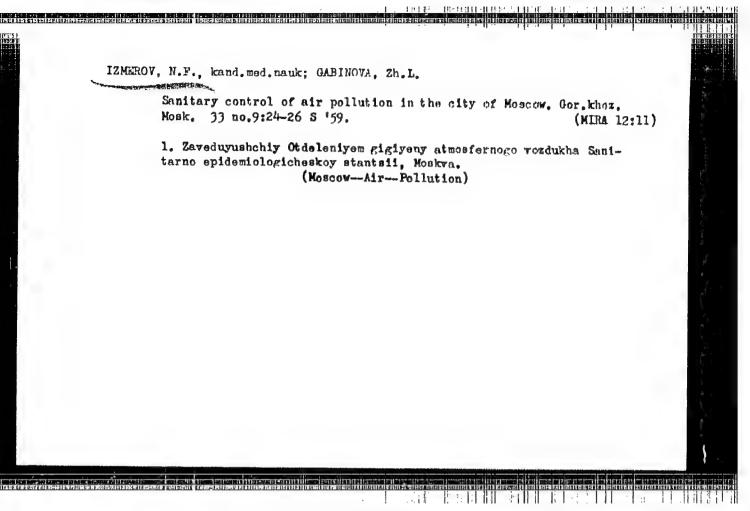


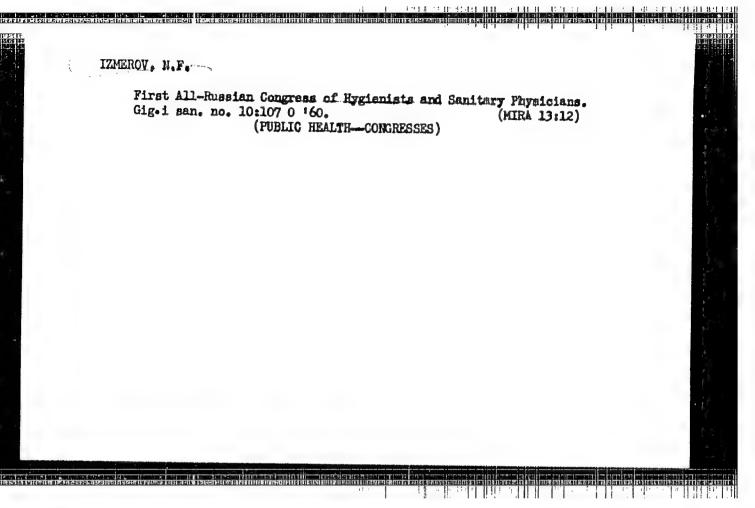


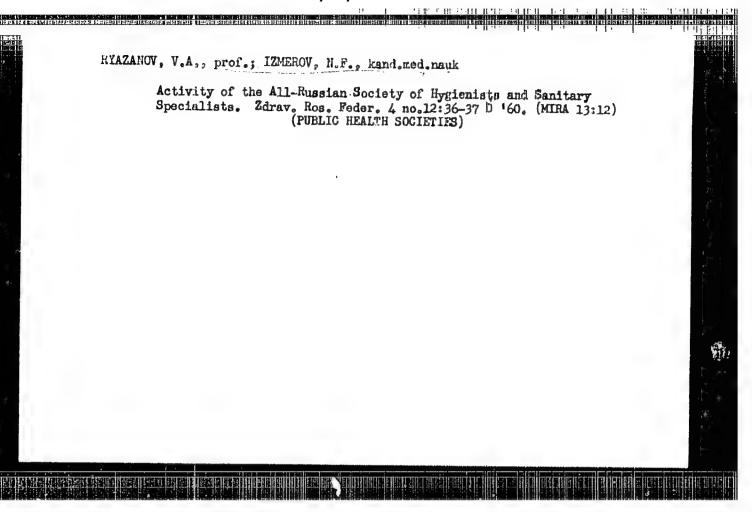


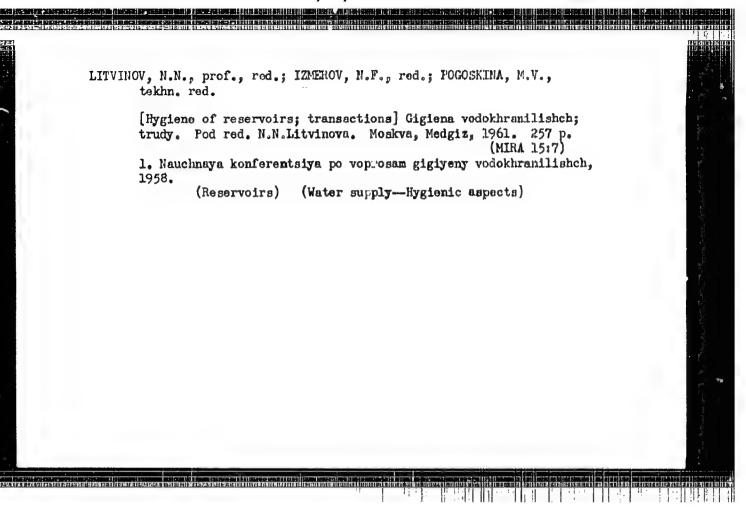


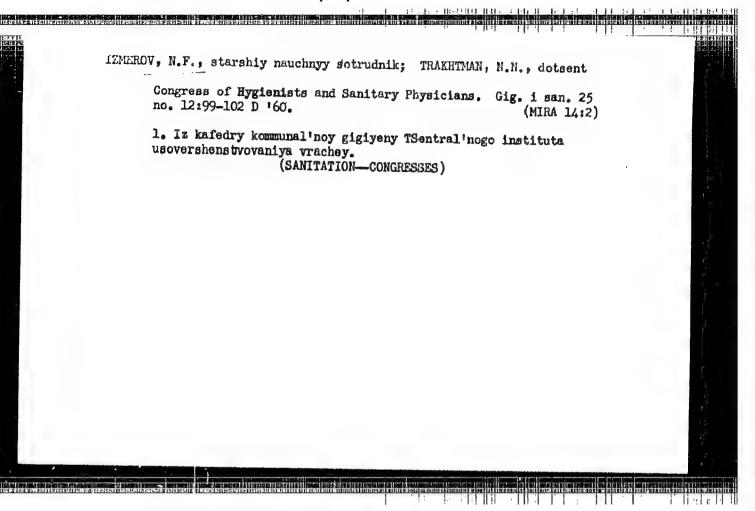










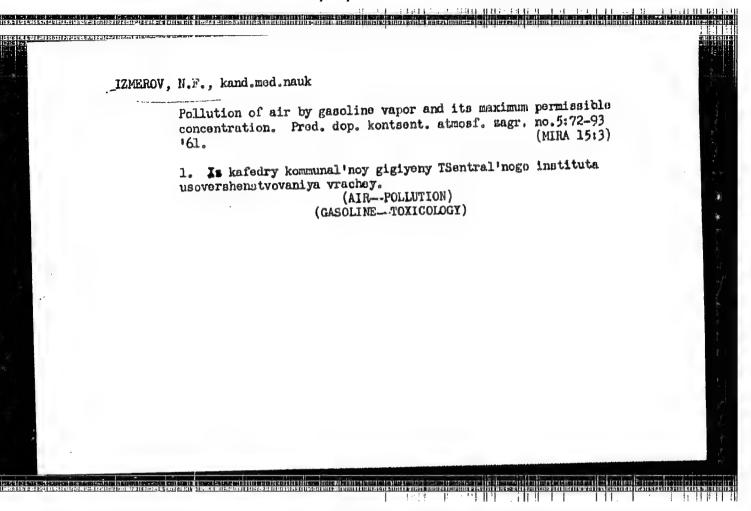


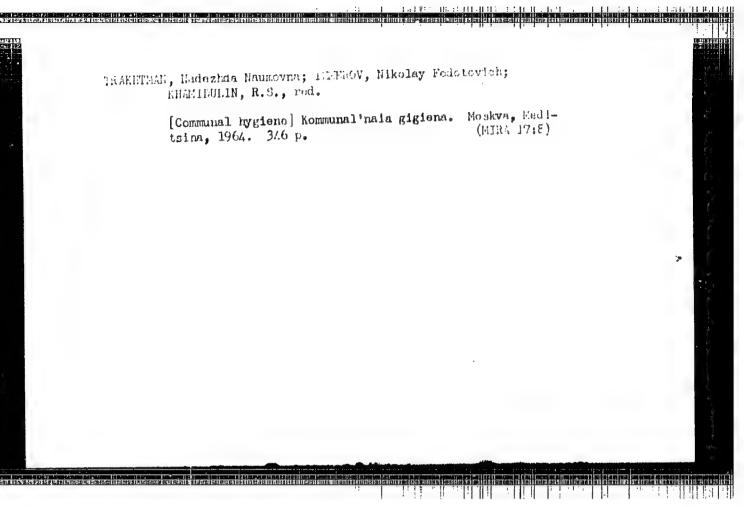
DRACHEV, S.M., prof.; VERTEBNAYA, P.I.; IZ"YUROVA, A.I.; KABAROV, N.M.;
KOLTUNOVA, A.S.; BYLINKINA, A.A.; IZMEROV, N.F., red.; BEL'CHIKOVA,
Yu.S., tekhn. red.

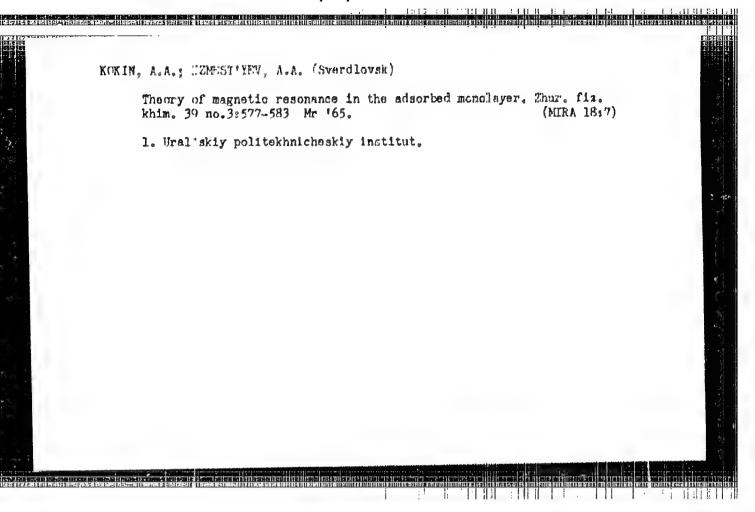
[Sanitation problems of the supply and utilization of water in arid
districts[Gigientcheskie voprosy khoziaistvenno-pit'evogo vodosnabzheniia i vodopol'zovaniia v zasushlivykh raiomakh. Moskva, Medgiz,
1961. 206 p.

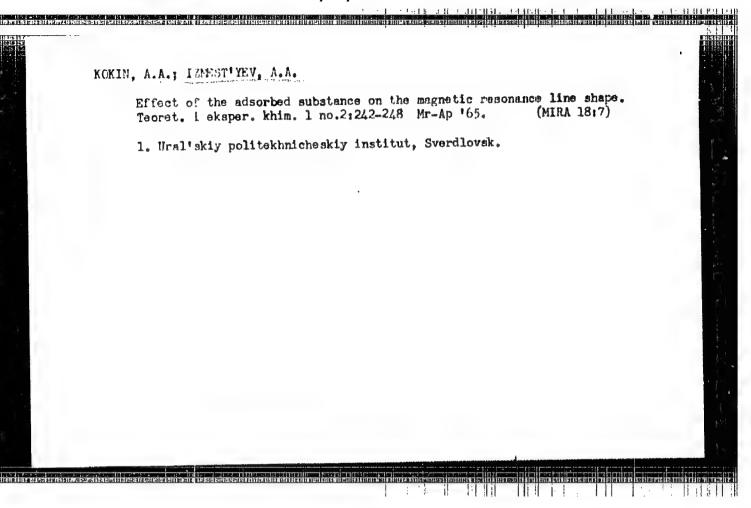
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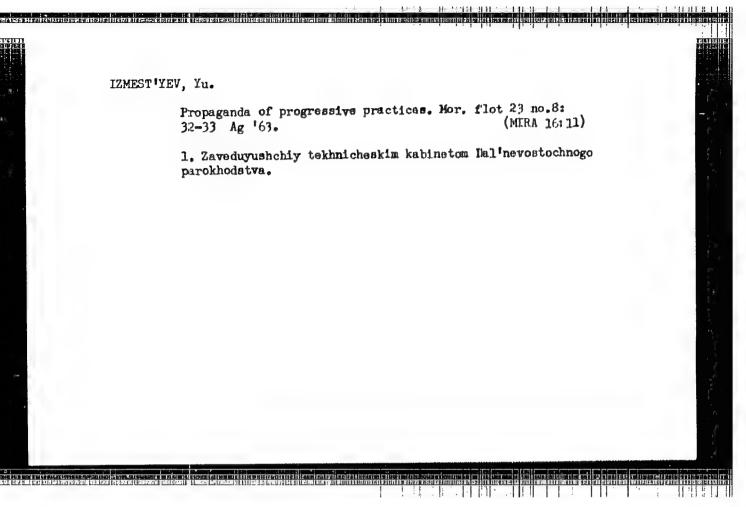
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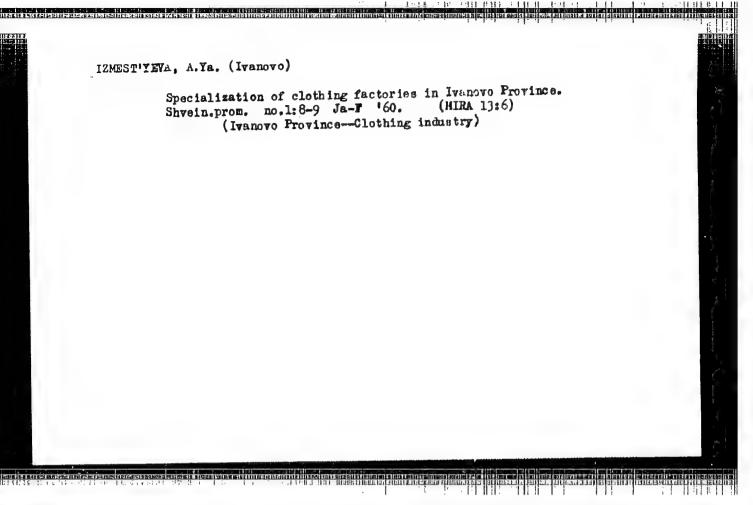














ACC NR. AT7003861 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/3241/65/002/000/0123/0131

AUTHOR: Gayevoy, Ye. V.; Ochakovskiy, V. S.; Tarasova, G. T.; Izmest'yeva, P. Ya.

ORG: none

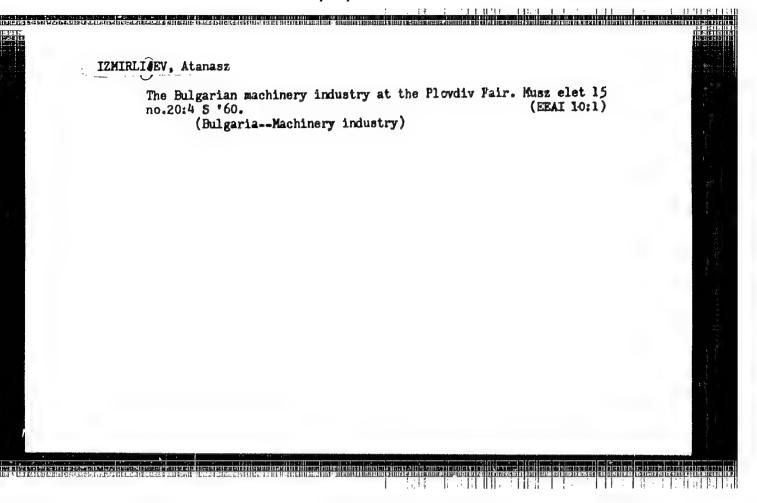
TITLE: The Meat Industry continuous flow line for acid-salt preservation of rabbit pelts by dry brine

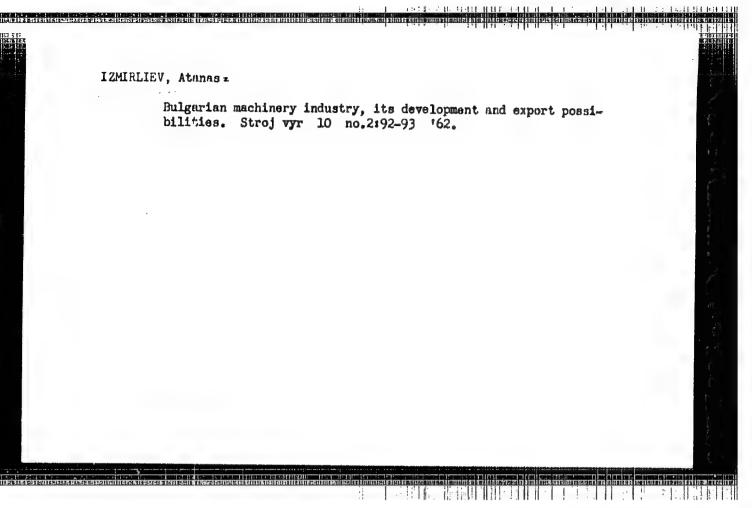
SOURCE: Krasnodar. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut pishchevoy promyshlennosti. Trudy, v. 2, 1965, 123-131

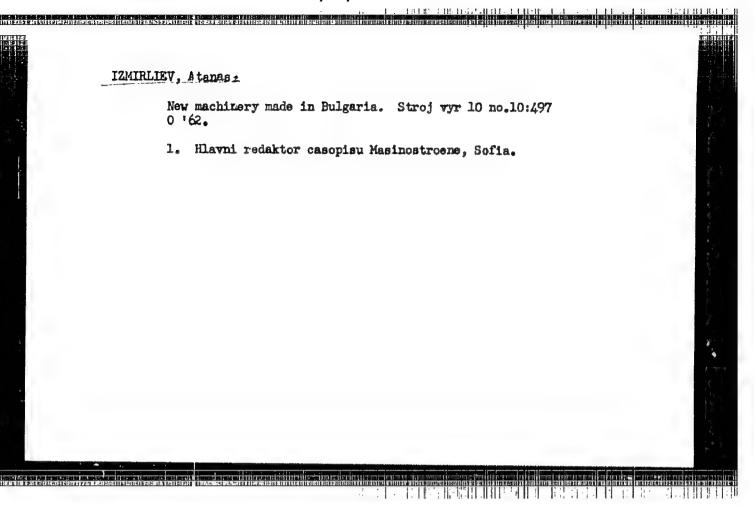
TOPIC TAGS: processed animal product, food technology, food product machinery

ABSTRACT: Together with specialists of the food industry, the authors have developed a method for processing rabbit pelts with acid-salts on a production flow line. An acid and salt compound is used which permits a dry treatment of the pelts. The composition and application of the compound are described in detail. Illustrations in the original article show a DMK-1 centrifugal hammer-type crusher

Card 1/2





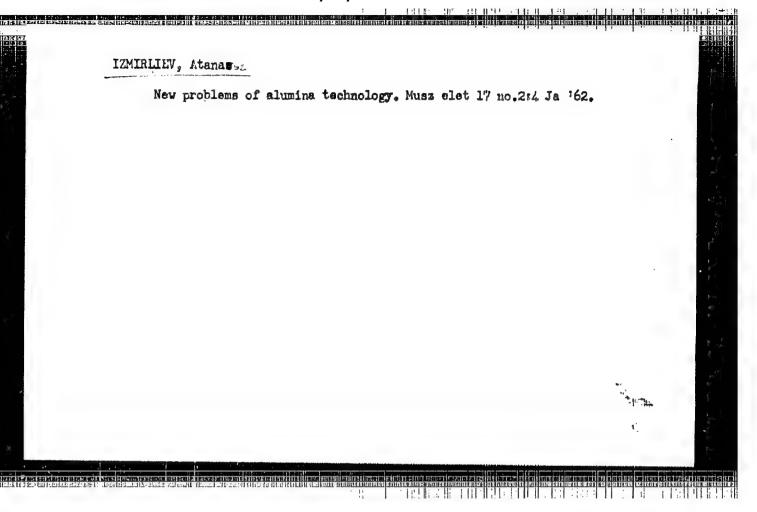


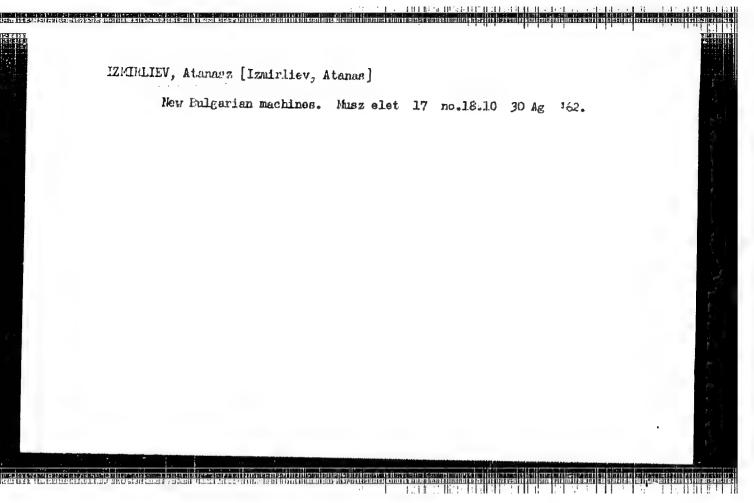
IVANOV, P., inzh.; IZMIRLIEV, Atanas

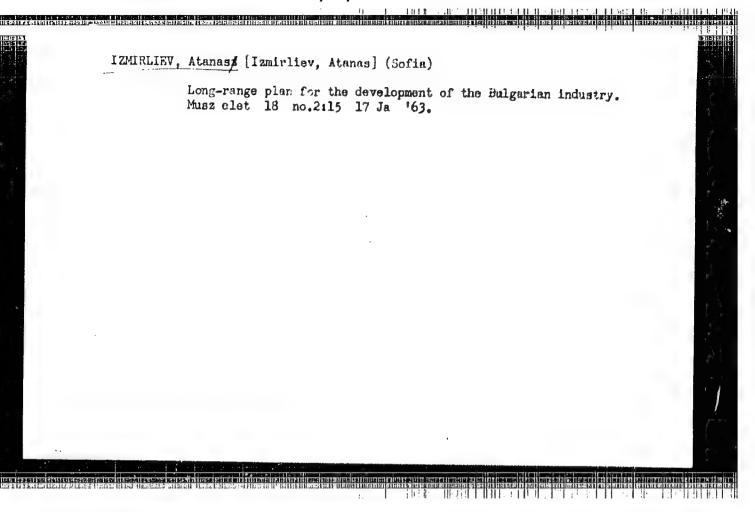
Bew machine tools manufactured in the Gorman Bernamuta D

New machine tools manufactured in the German Democratic Republic exhibited at the Leipzig Spring Fair. Mashinostroene 11 no.5:37-41 My '62.

1. Chlen na Redaktsionnata kolegiia i glaven redaktor, "Mashinostroene" (for Izmirliev).







IZMIKLIEV, At.; IVAKOV, F., inzh.

News at the International Fuir in Brno, 1963. Mashinestroene
12 no. 11:38-41 N '63.

1. Gl. redaktor i chlen na Redaktsionnata kolegiia, "Mashinostroene" (for Izmirliev).

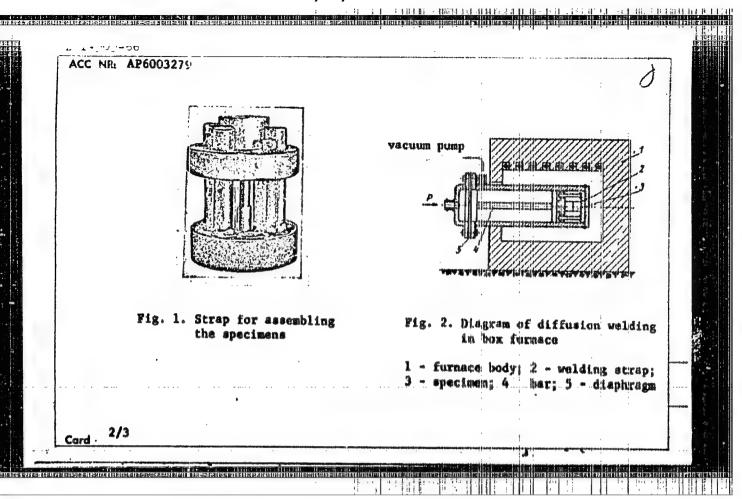
KERTALATORY, G., inzh.; SUTIKOY, B., inzh.; IZHIRLIZY, G., irzh.;

Mathematical statistical studies of electric-furnace slag
in the Georgi Dimitroy Copper-Producing Combine.

Min dulo 18 no.5:20-27 Ag '63.

1. FILMSVETMET.

TATA EWP(k)/E F(z)/ENT(b) MINGE NO. ACC NR AP6003219 SOURCE CODE: UR/0135/66/000/001/0007/0009 (N) AUTHOR: Shmakov, V. M. (Candidate of technical sciences); | migliyeva, A. H. (Engineer) ORG: none TITLE: Diffusion welding of titanium alloys with bronze 47.55 Svarochnoye proizvodstvo, no. 1, 1966, 7-9 TOPIC TAGS: diffusion welding, titanium alloy, bronze, welding technology, vacuum welding, crystal structure, metal stress ABSTRACT: The authors experimented with the vacuum diffusion welding of 014, VI14 and VI15 Ti alloys with Br.Kho.8 bronze. The alloys 014 and 014 have an 014 bruce ture, whereas the alloy VT15 has a β-structure. To obtain welded Ti-bronze joints of satisfactory strength and plasticity despite the heterogenestry of the structure and properties of these metals, it is advisable to employ a weld insert of a metal with a crystal lattice similar to the crystal lattices of the mekals being welded yet forming no chemical compounds with these metals. In this case, life or Hb, both of which form a continuous series of solid solutions with Ti, may be recommended. Accordingly, the authors used a 0.1 mm thick No foil as the weld insert to welld together Ti-alloy and bronze specimens 15 mm in diameter and 30 mm in length. The specimens were as-1/3 Card UDC: 621.791:532.72:669.295.5:669.35.6



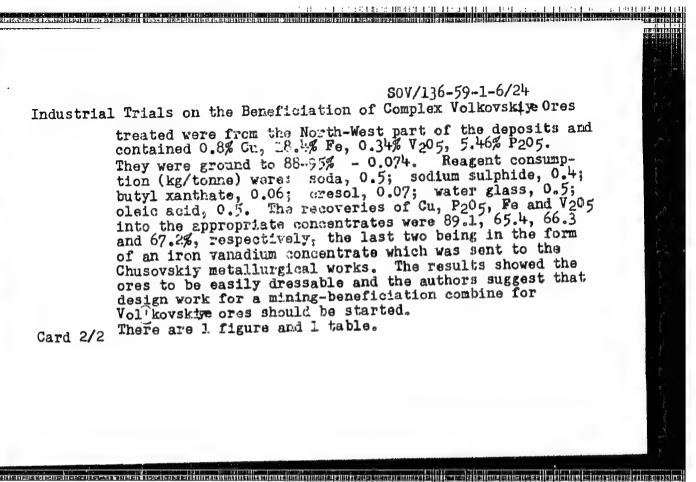
ACC NR. AP6003279 sembled in a strap (Fig. 1) and placed in an evacuated (4-10-2mm Hg) container which was heated in a box furnace. During heating the specimens were subjected to the stress created by the difference in pressure above and below the rubber diaphragm minus the force of friction of the rod against the container (Fig. 2). By increasing (above atmospheric) the pressure in the chamber above the disphram pressure, the pressure exerted on the surfaces being joined may be varied within broad limits. Findings: maximum strength(27-29 kg/mm<sup>2</sup>) of the welded joints is attained after 5 hr at 960-980°C in the presence of a unit pressure of 0.2-0.35 kg/mm<sup>2</sup> for the joining of specimens

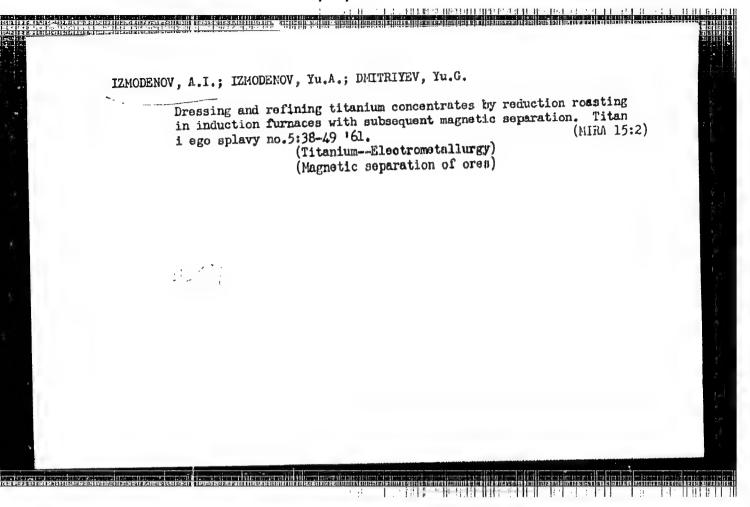
with polished surfaces. The study established that the optimal and most stable results of vacuum diffusion welding are produced when the sunfaces to be joined are po-

SUB CODE: 11, 13/ SUEM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH HIRF:

lished. Orig. art. has: 2 tables, 5 figures.

SOV/136-59-1-6/24 AUTHORS: Izmodenov A.I. and Lachko O.A. TITLE: Industrial Trials on the Beneficiation of Complex Volkovskiye Ores (Promyshlennyye ispytaniya po obogashcheniyu kompleksnykh rud Volkovskogo mestorozhdeniya) PERIODICAL: Tsvetnyye Metally, 1959, Nr 1, pp 19-21 (USSR) ABSTRACT: The Volkovskiye deposits in the Tagilo-Kushvinskiy region of Ural contain commercial quantities of iron, vanadium and phosphorus. Several laboratory investigations of the dressing of these ores have been made (M.F. Ortin, 1940-1941; O.A. Lachko and A.V. Partina, 1953 and 1955; A.V. Partina and A.A. Makarova, 1956). In June 1958 work to check the flowsheet (Fig) developed in the laboratory by the Uralmekhanobr institute was carried out at the Pyshminskaya obogatitel'naya fabrika (Pyshminskaya beneficiation works) by a team from the institute led by 0.A. Lachko, a works team (works manager N.P. Shubin and chief technologist G.D. Shcherbakov) and T.F. Kirova of the Sverdlovskiy sovnarkhoz (Sverdlovsk economic council). The flowsheet includes flotation of copper and apatite Card 1/2 with wet magnetic separation of an iron-vanadium concentrate from the apatite-flotation tailings. The ores





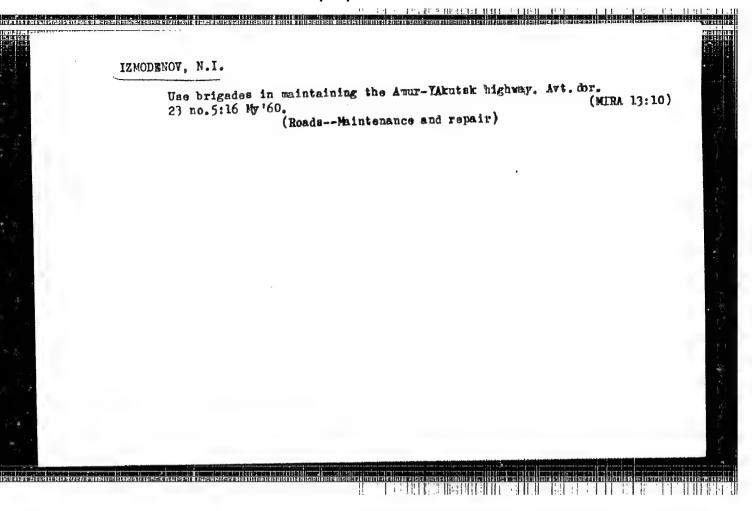
IZMODENOV, A.I.; FRIDMAN, S.E.; SHUCOL\*, L.S.

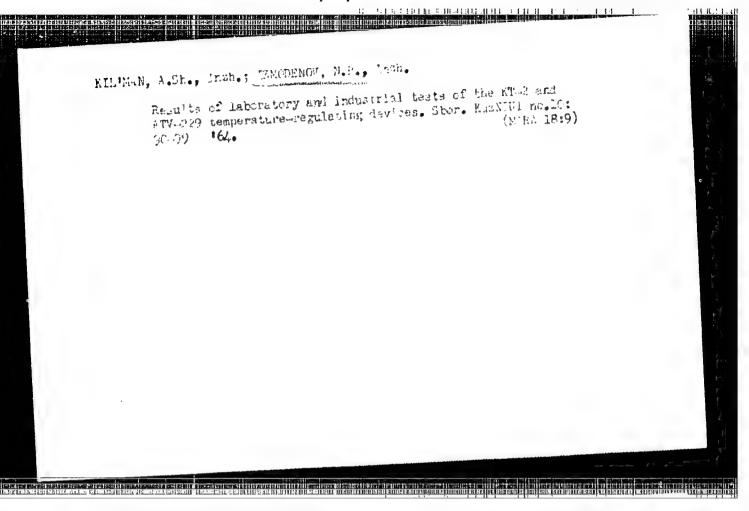
Dry magnetic separation of finely and coarsely crushed ore with magnetic stratfication. Gor. zhur. no.3:57-60 Mr '61.

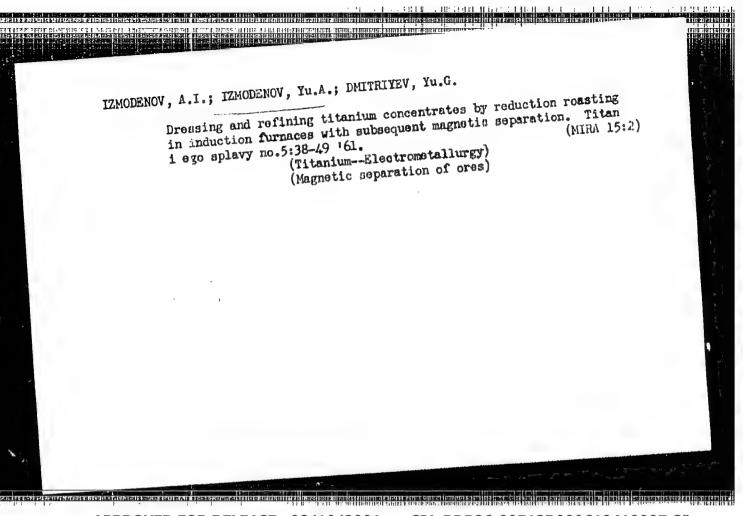
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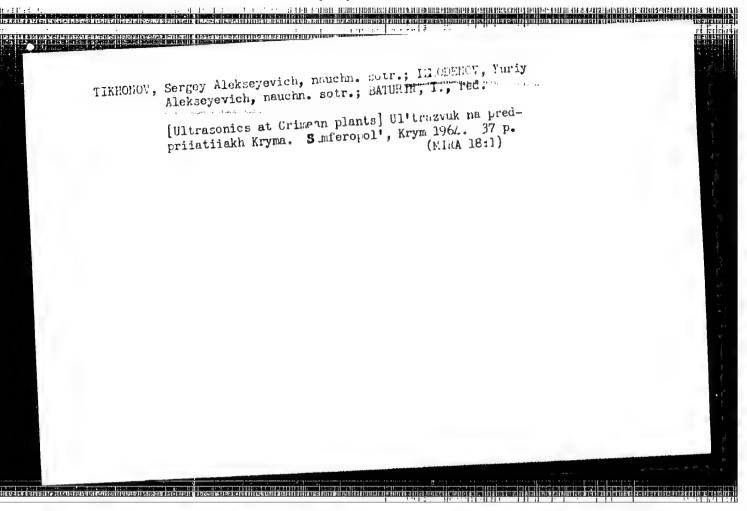
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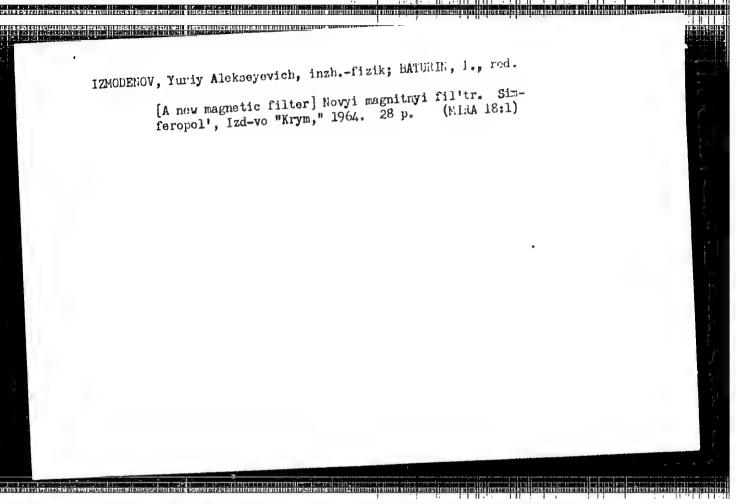
(Magnetic separation of ores)

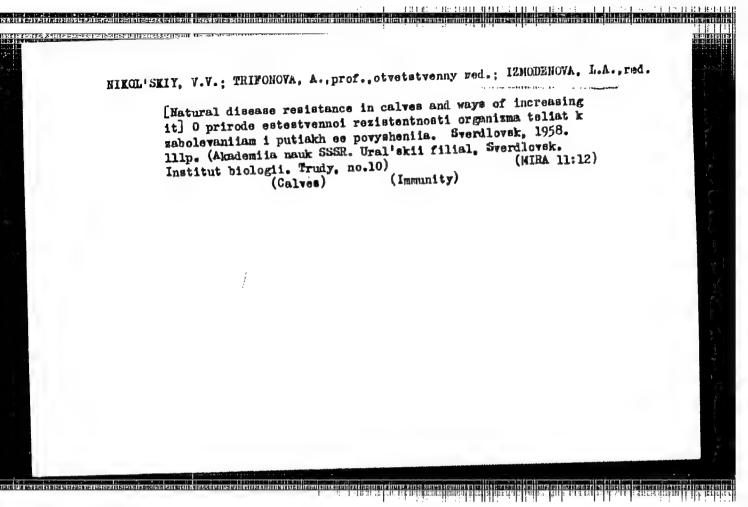










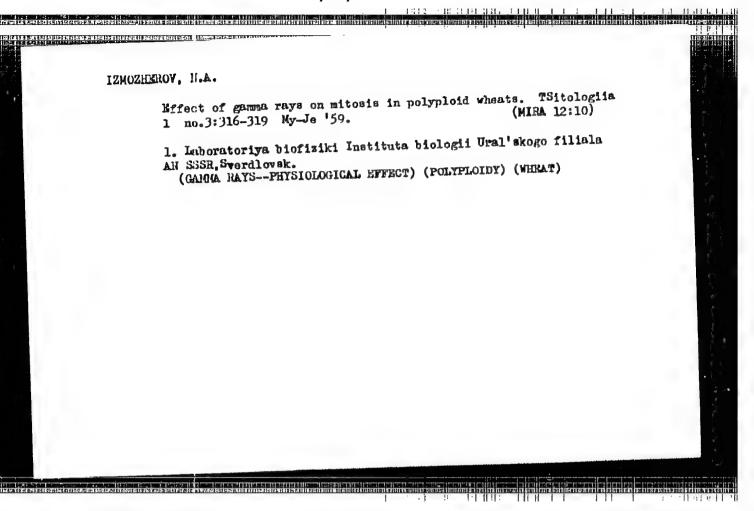


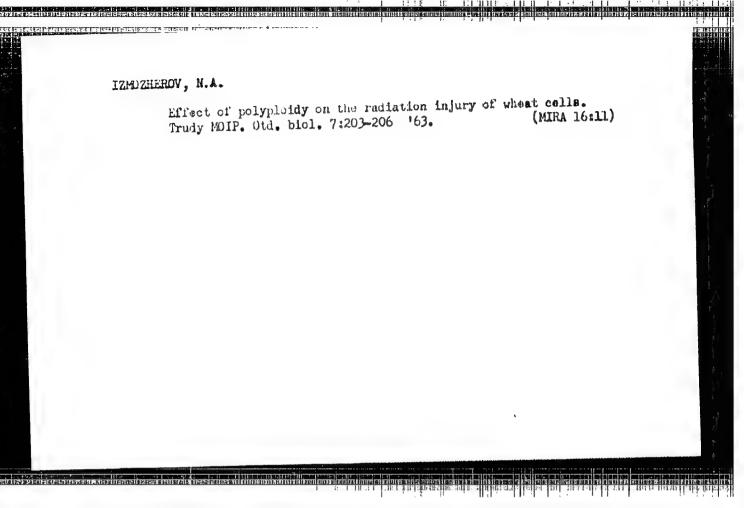
KOROGODIN, V.I.; MALINOVSKIY, O.V.; PORYADKOVA, N.A.; IZMOZHEROV, N.A.

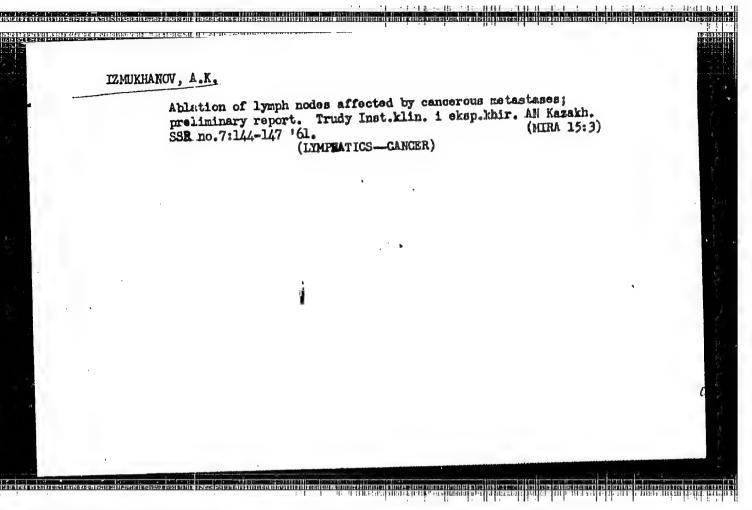
Problem of the reversibility of various forms of radiation
injury in diploid yeast cells. TSitologiia 1 no.3:306-315
(MKRA 12:10)
ky-Je '59.

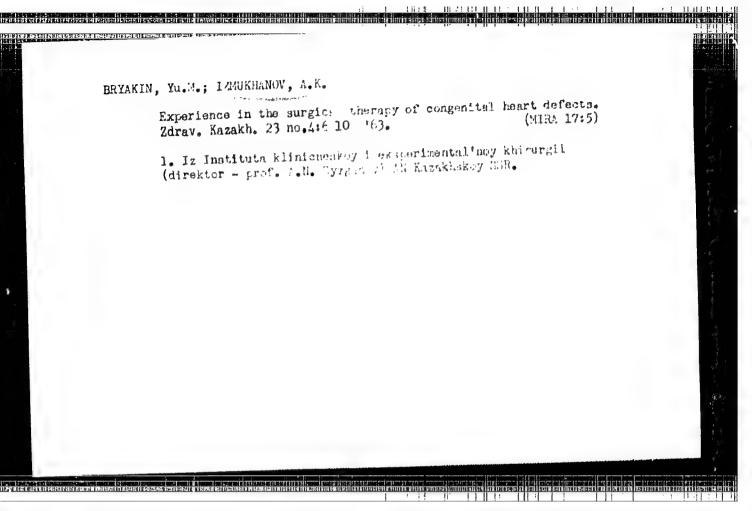
1. Kafedra biofiziki Moskovskogo universiteta, Laboratoriya
radiobiologii Instituta fiziologii im. I.P.Pavlova AN SSSR,
radiobiologii Sverdlovsk.

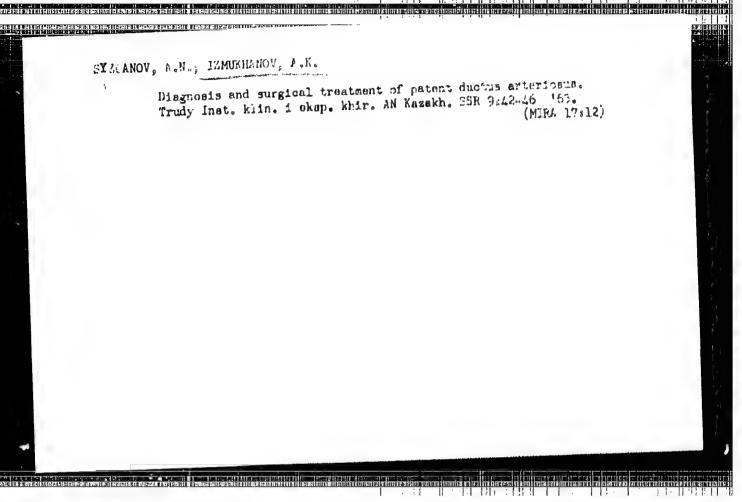
Leningrad, Laboratoriya biofiziki Instituta biologii Ural'skogo
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(RADIATION--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT) (TRAST)

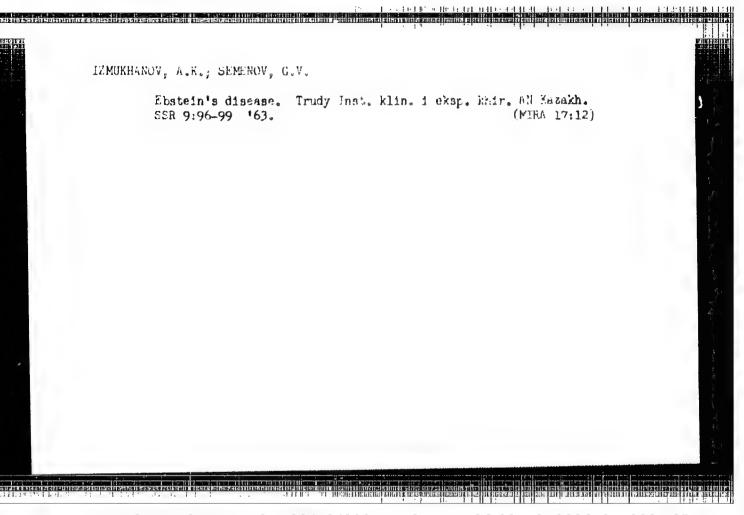


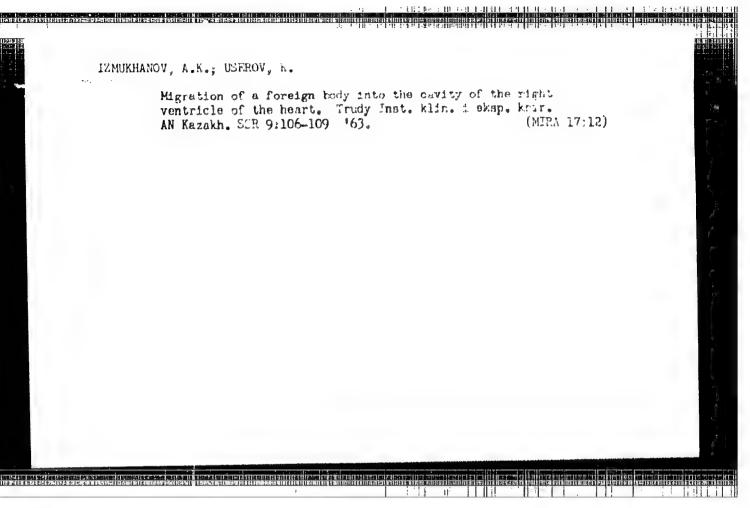




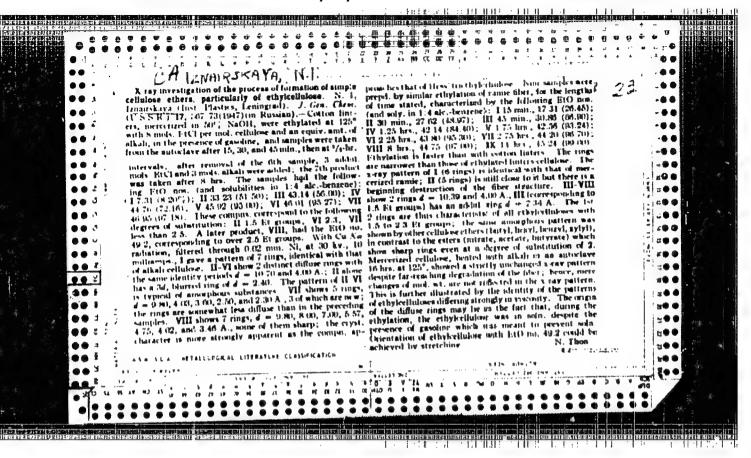


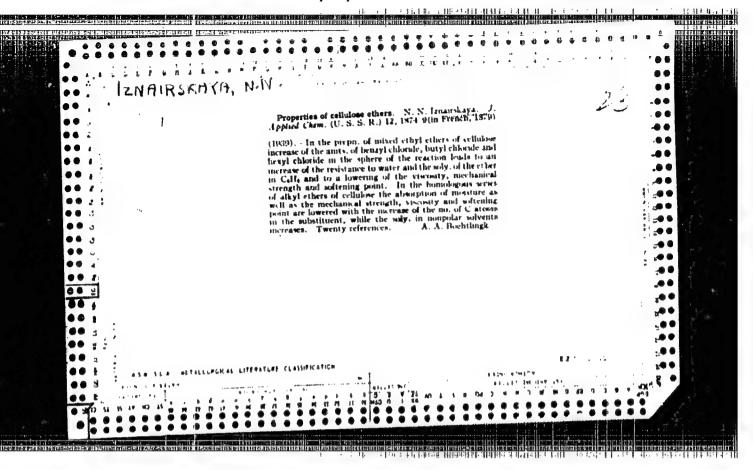






BROK, V.A., kand.googr.nauk; KOVALEVA, T.Ye., insh.; KHL'CHHVSKAYA, L.S., starshiy inzhener; IZNAIRSKAYA, I.A., starshiy inzhener; KUKHARSKAYA, V.L.; PAKHNEVICH, K.P., insh.; DYMOVICH, Yu.L., ingh.; VOROB'YEVA, T.P., ingh.; PAKHNEVICH, S.Ya., otv.red.; LEONTOVICH, B.V., nauchno-tekhn.red.; USHAKOVA, T.V., red.; SERGEYEV. A.N., tekhn.red. [Agroclimatic reference book on Kemerovo Province] Agroklimaticheskii spravochnik po Kemerovskoi oblasti. Leningrad, Gidro-(MIRA 13:2) meteor.izd-vo. 1959. 135 p. 1. Novosibirsk. Gidrometeorologicheskaya observatoriya. 2. Novosibirskaya gidrometeorologicheskaya observatoriya (for Brok, Kovaleva, Kel'chevskaya, Iznairskaya, Kukharakaya, K.P. Pakhnevich, Dymovich, Vorob'yeva). 3. Direktor Novosibirskoy gidrometeorologicheskoy observatorii (for Leontovich). (Kemerovo Province--Crops and climate)





USSR/Chemistry - Ethers, Cellulose Peb 19hy
Chemistry - Ethyl ether

"Roentgenographical Study of the Process of Formation
of the Cellulose Ethers, Particularly Ethyl Cellulose
Ethers," N. N. Iznairskaya, 6 pp

"Zhur Obehch Khim" Vol XVII, No 2

The study shows that the complete disappearance of
the interferences proper to alkylcellulose and the
appearance of those corresponding to cellulose ether
takes place at the degree of substitution amounting
to 1.5 alkyl groups.

#### "APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001

#### CIA-RDP86-00513R000619410007-3

JZKAIESTAYA UV

USSR/Etman and Animal Physiology - Excretion.

v-6

Abs Jour

: Ref Zhur - Biol, No 2, 1958, 8737

Author

: V.N. Iznairskaya

Inst

: The Novosibirsk Medical Institute - That Of the Manual Control of the Second Second

Title

: The Urea Excretory Function of the Kidneys in Rheumatic

Orig Pub

: Trudy Novosibirskogo meditsinskogo instituta 27 / 225 - 230 1957

Abstract

: The urea clearance coefficient was determined by Van Slyke's method in 33 children (aged 5-14) suffering from different forms of rheumatism. An increase in the coefficient up to 140-170% was observed in the sick children in the acute stage, while among the healthy children the value was 80-120%. No relationship was noted between the severity of kidney damage and the particular form of

rheumatism.

Card 1/1

USSR/Ruman and Animal Physiology. The Liver.

Abs. Jour: Ref. Zhur-Biol., No 6, 1958, 27083.
APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000619410007-3

Author : V.N. Iznairskays.

Inst

The Novosibirsk Medical Institute.

Title

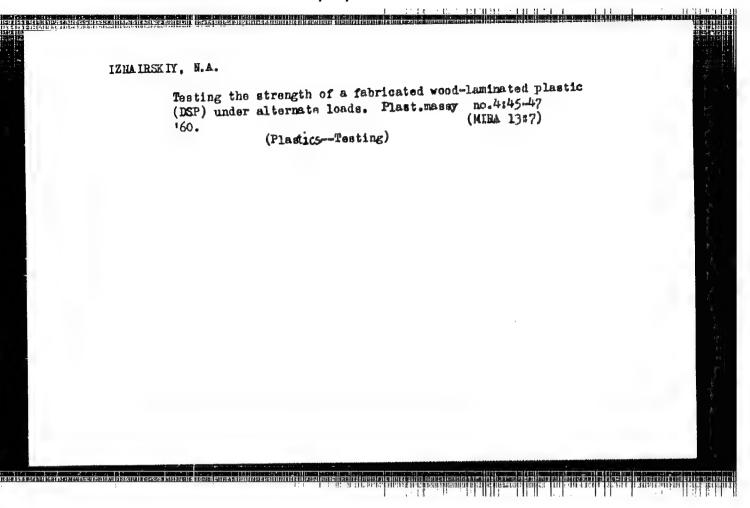
: Urea Synthesis in the Liver in Children with

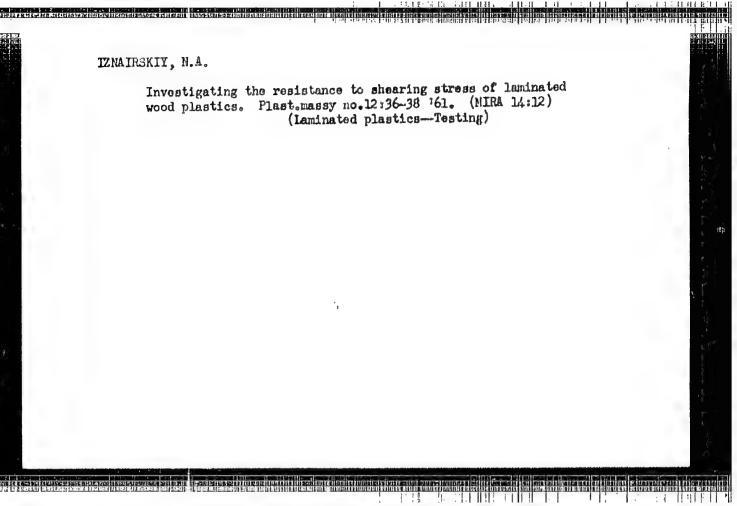
Rheumatic Fever.

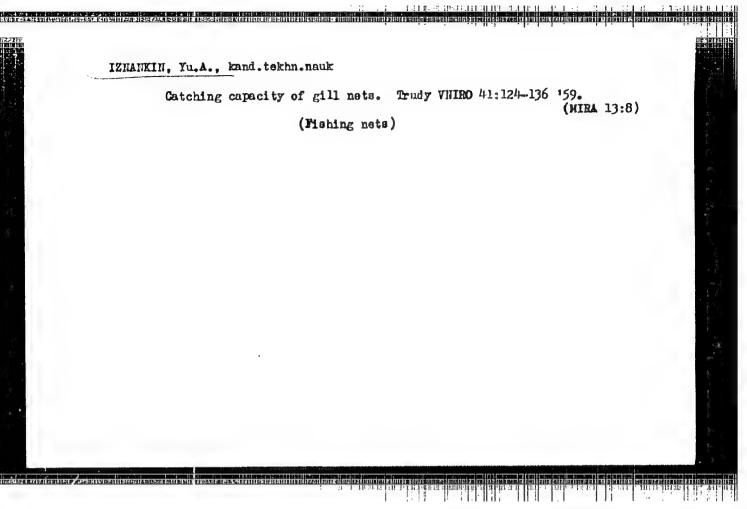
Orig Pub: Tr. Novosibirskogo med. in-ta, 1957, 27, 230-235.

Abstract: No abstract.

Card : 1/1







IZNANKIN, Yu. A. -- "The Basis of Selecting the Mesh Size of Herring Drift Nets for the North Atlantic." Moscow, 1956. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Technical Sciences.)

So.: Knizhnaya Litopis', No. 7, 1956.

